#### Amnsements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-The White Heather. AMERICAN THEATRE 8:15-Queen's Lace Handkerchief.

BLIOU THEATRE—8:15—The Swell Miss Fitswell.

BLIOU THEATRE—8:15—The Highwayman.

CASINO—8:15—The Bells of New-York.

CASINO—8:15—The Bells of New-York.

DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—Taming the Shrew.

DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2—8:15—Crous.

EDEN MUSEE—WAX Works, Grand Concerts and Cine— EMPIRE THEATRE-2:30-8:50-A Marriage of Convenience.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 8 The Royal Box.

GARRICK THEATRE 2 \$:20 The Little Minister.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2.8 The Secret Enemy.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 5:15 A Lady of Quality.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 2:15 8:15 The Free Maid.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—A Stranger in New-York.
HOYT'S THEATRE—8:35—Only One and Galathe.
HOYING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—An American Citi-KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S S TANDER Frinces and the Butterfly.

LYCEUM THEATRE S The Princes and the Butterfly.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 2:15 S:15 The Bailet Girl.

PASTOR S 12:20 to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

PICASURE PALACE 1:30 to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE 2 S:15 A Ward of France.

WEHER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL 2 S Burlesque

Process Cafe.

Irter to Advertisements. Page. Col. 8 6-6 Legal Notices Lost Marriages & Deaths. Miscellaneous New Publications. Ocean Steamers Proposals Public Notices 6-6 Public Notices
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Pousse Cafe. 14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8:15—An Irish Gentleman.

Business Notices.

Little advertisements of big bargains are found in the narrow columns.

# New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1897. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The United States steamer Bancroft was fired on when entering the port of Smyrna, on the night of December 4, contrary to regulations; an apology has been made by Turkey. —— The "Cologne Gazette" reiterated its statement that the Russian occupation of Port Arthur was a sequel to the visit of the British warship Daphne to that port. —— At a meeting of the Conservative party in Havana autonomy was opposed, and a message was sent to Weyler indorsing his policy. —— The funeral of Wilham Terriss took place in London. —— Princess Hohenlohe, wife of the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, is dead. —— General Weyler is preparing to publish a protest against President McKinley's message. —— A son of the late Dr. Helmbold, of New-York, was arrested in London for threatening to kill Consul-General Osborne.

DOMESTIC.—Miss Lella Herbert, second

to kill Consul-General Osborne.

DOMESTIC.—Miss Lella Herbert, second daughter of President Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy, committed suicide at her father's home in Washington by throwing herself from a window while temporarily insane. —— The operation of the Civil Service law was discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet, and the opinion was unanimous that the law must be upheld.

The raising of duties on hogs and hog products by the French Chamber of Deputies is regarded by officials in Washington as a retaliatory movement against the United States.

Josiah Quincy was re-elected Mayor of Boston. —— The Fall River Manufacturers' Committee sent a reply to the operatives, rejecting their propositions, and giving reasons for doing so. —— There was little change in the big wheat deal in Chicago; it is estimated that the affair will cost Armour \$1,000.000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Committee of

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Committee of Threatening. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 84; average, 86%. THE WEATHER.-FOR

## AN IRRESPONSIBLE POWER.

Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of Lovell H. Jerome for an injunction to prevent the representation in an Assembly district convention of an election district association which by the party constitution is barred from representation in any convention. This decision was immediate and based on the law. Concerning the district in question the constitution is explicit and the violation patent. Every possible step had been taken by Mr. Jerome to secure a hearing within the party organization, and only when every effort had failed to induce the organization authorities to pay some regard to their own constitution did he ask the courts to hold them responsible to the fundamental law under which they profess to exercise the right of speaking for Republican voters and perform quasi-governmental functions under the ballot law. The injunction was refused because the Court could not discover its right to enforce obedience to party law upon the officers of a

political party. Justice Beekman was apparently fully warranted in coming to that decision by the opinions of higher courts pointing in the same direction. Probably those who made the application expected no different result. Certainly every person working for primary reform and adequate safeguards for individual political rights has reason to rejoice that the utter irresponsibility of party leaders is thus judicially determined. The Court of Appeals in the matter of Fairchild went far in throwing upon the supreme party authorities final judgment on questions of regularity between rival factions. But it did not exactly cover this case. Here was not a question of reviewing the judgment of a supreme party tribuasl of recognized au- He never thinks of anything that will cost thority, but of preventing party officers from less than a hundred millions, and never gives proceeding in the construction of a party ortutional rights guaranteed to individual mem- continually, and always thinks hard. Some bers. Success in this illegal work tends to the erection of a false tribunal at the top, so that ing a railroad from some point in Kansas the very body to which the matter at issue must be finally carried is constituted out of the wrong for which redress is sought. The single act an English court was one which came before Hobart in the time of James I, making a man a judge in his own case. That fundamental principle of Anglo-Saxon law is nullified by the condition of the statutes governing political parties in this State, when the wrongful constitution of a party tribunal cannot be stopped. Thus the case presented to Justice Beekman lay back of that in the matter of Fairchild. Unless the individual could enforce his rights at the beginning, he was ever afterward powerless in his party. The decision of Justice Beekman showed that he could not enforce those rights as against any act of his party leaders, no matter how unconstitutional or unjust, provided it did not conflict with the few specific

Since this is the situation, it is well to underof a party organization power without exacting responsibility. If the party leaders can violate article of their constitution they can vioin the party. Though the ballot law gives later to a long-winded erator, who stopped to person in 550 has an income of more than them certain powers on the theory that they take a drink of water. "I make the point of \$2,375, and in a total population of 32,000,000

provisions of our inadequate primary law.

that party law cannot be enforced. The Court for a windmill to run by water." disavows all right to interfere, and the voter has nothing to do but be misrepresented, except he smash the organization which misrepresents him. In view of yesterday's proceedings, there is nothing for a self-respecting Republican to do but work unrelentingly to destroy this illegal machine. So only can he regain his rights to an equal voice with other Republicans in the selection of names to be voted on under the party emblem. Then, when he has destroyed these usurpers, he must secure new legislation guaranteeing to him his right in the party beyoud the power of future leaders to usurp it. Justice Beekman's decision should give great impetus to the demand for reform of the primary law, for it shows the utter helplessness of the citizen as the law now stands.

#### COURTS AND COMMISSION.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners and their counsel are properly reticent as to their plans and expectations, but they have let it be known that they hope either to ascertain without much delay that the Court did not intend to require a bond of \$15,000,000 running throughout the whole period of the thirty-five to fifty year lease or to convince the Court of the propriety of modifying its original intention in that regard. That a "continuing security" must be furnished by the contractor nobody who has taken the trouble to read the Rapid Transit act has ever doubted, for Section 34 contains a specific provision to that effect; and it is as absurd as it is indecent on the part of some rabid opponents of the project to insinuate that the Commissioners were planning to betray the public interest by avoiding that mandate. They had expected, on the contrary, to obtain a thoroughly sound and satisfactory guarantee of the performance of the contract, and they are understood to think it probable that they can convince the Court of that fact.

It has been reported-how accurately we do not know-that in case the Appellate Division adheres to the strictest construction of the condition which it imposed the Commission will ask the Court of Appeals to decide whether or not the Appellate Division was empowered to exercise an authority which was expressly conferred upon the Commission. We hope the report is well founded, for the point involved possesses an importance which is not confined to this particular undertaking, and the functions of a court acting in such an extra-judicial capacity under legislative direction ought to be exactly defined. The prospect of various legal proceedings relating to this question as well as to the meaning of the constitutional limitation of indebtedness is not agreeable in all respects to the long-suffering people of New-York, but the few who enjoy it may find that their reliance on endless litigation is misplaced. For it is provided in the Rapid Transit act that all legal proceedings brought by or against the Commission by reason of anything done or proposed under the provisions of the act "shall "have a preference above all causes not crim-"inal on the calendar of every court, and may "be brought on for trial or argument upon no-"tice of eight days for any day of any term on which the court shall be in session.

#### TO IRRIGATE KANSAS.

The manner in which the Populist statesmen of Kansas toss up off-hand with the agility of Fifty-three appointed to form the new Republican organization met at the Windsor Hotel and a necromancer schemes for investing money, lican organization met at the Windsor Hotel and organized. —— The Assembly district conventions were held for the election of delegates to the Republican County Committee. —— Justice Beekman declined to grant L. H. Jerome's application for an injunction restraining delegates of the Thirty-first Election District of the XXXIst Assembly District from taking part in district conventions. —— Governor Black the XXXIst Assembly District from taking part in district conventions. —— Governor Black, St. Clair McKelway, Senator Hawley and others spoke at the celebration of Forefathers' Day by the New-England Society of Brooklyn. —— It was announced that an understanding had been reached by the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Street Railway companies; it does not, however, involve a system of transfers. —— One fireman was killed and three were injured at a fire in a woodbin in a tenement-house at No. 426 East Fourteenth-st. —— Surrogate Flizgeral issued an attachment for the person of Miss Dellarifa Richardson, who cannot be got to court for examination as to her father's wills and estate. —— Stocks were dull and lower. prevailing conviction that one of these days, = Stocks were dull and lower. | eral circulation there will be no difficulty in building railroads, digging canals, diverting water-courses into arid lands, building breakwaters, creating harbors and erecting lightto correct the exasperating mistakes made in the beginning of creation, when so much good farming land was located at such inconvenient

distances from tidewater. The citizens of Kansas have felt that they were the victims of gross imposition ever since they discovered that land for which they paid the Government from \$1 to \$2 an acre would not bring in the market so much as land more accessible by rail or located on the water-front in a large city. In the feeling that they have been imposed upon by the general Government the efforts of their statesmen have been mainly directed to "getting even" with the oppressor. By way of atonement for the trick played upon the original settlers in selling them land remote from a market for their products, the Government did build a railroad half-way across the State, but that only paved the way for another grievance. They were obliged to pay freight rates and fares. The unequal conditions continued. They were still dissatisfied. It then occurred to their statesmen that if the currency were improved so that 50 cents' worth of sliver could be made to pay a dollar's worth of debt it would be of great assistance to them in paying off mortgages to Eastern capitalists who had loaned them money at 100 cents in the dollar. But the country refused to improve the currency to meet their necessities. Good crops and business confidence in a Republican Administration at length so improved their condition that most of the people ceased to worry and began to take things cheerfully.

The statesmen, however, have continued to think up schemes for making everybody not merely comfortable, but rich. Governor Leedy is one of the most active of these thinkers. He has the most fertile genius and inventive mind. any time to thinking where the millions are to ganization illegally, in violation of the consti- come from. All the same, he thinks and thinks months ago he thought cut a scheme for buildstraight to Galveston, Tex. The road was to be built and paid for by the States through which it was to pass-paid for in bonds or any of Parliament ever declared unconstitutional in old thing-and the farmers were to have the benefit of it in getting themselves and their products to market for pretty nearly nothing. The road has not yet been started anywhere except in Governor Leedy's mind. And now he has evolved another scheme, which he will present to the Nebraska Irrigation Convention. It is for a 1,700 mile canal, from Montana to latter, unless, indeed, it be to remedy the pov-Texas. The purpose of it will be to divert the erty, instead of merely glossing it over with waters of the Missouri and Mississippi, impound military glory. For Germany, with all her them and let them down when wanted. And it progress, is wretchedly poor. With one of the will only cost \$360,000,000. What's \$360,000,000 to Governor Leedy when he gets started on a merce whitening-or blackening-every sea, her scheme to improve the condition of Kansas people are grovelling in abject poverty. The farmers and Kansas farms? A mere nothing. Why, when they get the soil of Kansas and England the line of exemption from income-tax the currency of the country both irrigated the is drawn at \$80). In Prussia it is drawn at stand it. We have by law placed in the hands playing craps on the State House steps for contrary, it taxes only 8.46 per cent of the peo-

\$1,000,000 a throw. late all of them, and rob the voters of all voice the objection raised by the Kentucky legis- ure of poverty literally appalling. Only one

THE BATTLE AT CHICAGO.

The public is not deeply interested in the rein the wheat pit at Chicago. Both have been engaged in speculation on future prices. Leiter held one opinion about the future of the market and Armour another. One bought heavily of contracts to deliver wheat during the month | not yet been waked to a realization of the fact, of December at a certain price, not because the and they had no one in particular to blame for buyer wanted the wheat, but because he hoped it. But Germany is now wide awake. The Armour sold large contracts to deliver wheat month. Thus a curious exchange of positions has come to pass. Because Leiter has to take the millions of bushels bought by Armour and delivered on his contracts, and also has to buy the other wheat attracted to Chicago, lest the price should be broken wide open before the end of December, he is at present fighting to keep the price from advancing too far. On the other hand, Armour is getting wheat from points all over the West and sending it by carload and shipload to Chicago for delivery, but as he wants to have the price drop as far as possible, he rejoices in any temporary rise that may draw more wheat into the Chicago market. It is reported that Mr. Leiter, the father, ex-

presses gratification and pride that his son has broadened out into a great merchant. The word merchant hardly fits the case. To buy largely of something he does not want, merely because he believes that other people who have sold what they do not own can be forced to pay an artificial price for it, is not exactly to be a great merchant. At the outset it was said that the Leiter party engaged room on ships for Europe to transport all the wheat it for shipment do not now appear to cover all by the advance. Possibly more contracts for are thousands in or trying to get into the Klonshipment may be made, and everything at present indicates that there will be a market within a few months for all the wheat this country has to spare, but the immediate effect of the operation at Chicago is to make possible foreign buyers hold off as long as they can and wait for an expected decline.

The public interest is not in the success of one speculative party or the other, but in the marketing at good prices of supplies which this country has to spare. The question is whether operations such as the one in progress at Chicago tend to assist the marketing of the American supply or to hinder it. If the speculative operation delays buying by foreigners, tends to bring enormous quantities of wheat into the greatest market of this country, where the accumulation is more likely to impress the minds of buyers all over the world, and so leads possible buyers to anticipate a heavy decline in the price, it may not help the true interests of the country, nor even of the farmers as a whole, although many of them are at the moment getting better prices because of this speculative struggle. It is even conceivable that foreign consumption of American wheat may be to some extent affected by the artificial condition of the market, if buyers abroad are for a time hindered from purchasing the usual supplies. The largest profits of this country would naturally result from a free and legitimate market, at no time overloaded with wheat, and gradually strengthened as the season advances by the constant demand from other countries. The danger is that by artificial advances in price and unnatural accumulation and the prospect of a decline foreign purchasing may be to some extent arrested, and part of the demand for wheat transferred to other grain.

## THE HOSPITAL COLLECTIONS.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, with whose activities the public of New-York is to some extent familiar, desires that special attention should be called to the fact special attention should be call that its annual collection in synagogues and churches is about to be taken. As a metive for churches is about to be taken. As a metive for churches is about to be taken. As a metive for No. 274 Grand-ave. Brooklyn. His wife is with unusually generous contributions this year it is declared that, while the work of the thirtyhouses in the interior and doing lots of things | eight hospitals embraced in the association is sure to increase, there is reason to fear that incomes from various sources will be materially cut down. The gentlemen composing the Executive Committee would not have made this statement without ample warrant, and it therefore behooves the liberal people of this city, whether they have been in the habit of aiding the work or not, to consider the claim now laid before them as of more than ordinary importance. Last year the sum collected in houses of worship and through auxiliary committees was \$62,034 99. The associated hospitals cared for 32,230 bed patients, of whom 24,675 were not charged, and gave medical or surgical attendance to 257,720 free dispensary patients. Their expenses for this work were \$1,378,213.37, for nearly one-half of which it was necessary to rely upon contributors. The collections of the association are one of the sources from which divided on the basis of free work done during the preceding year. They are taken on the last Sunday of the year and the preceding Saturday, and are therefore at hand.

With a simple reaffirmation of many former assurances as to the indispensable character of this work and the perfect fidelity with which it is conducted we urge our readers to support it according to their means.

GERMANY'S PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

The German selzure of a part of China is

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probably the consummation of a long-laid plan. There is reason to believe that such action was decided upon some years ago, to be taken as soon as a pretext was afforded. The pretext came in the murder of a couple of missionaries. and the selzure of Kiao-Chau immediately followed. That the murders occurred when they did was a matter of chance, but the time could not have been chosen more opportunely to serve the German Emperor's ends. A foreign campaign for the acquisition of a new empire in China will give him the greatest possible aid in getting his Navy bill through the Reichstag,

especially since the murdered missionaries whom he is avenging were Roman Catholics, and it is the Roman Catholic vote in the Reichstag that he most needs. It will also serve to divert German attention from domestic distress and to make the people forget their poverty for a time in their enthusiasm for what is termed the honor of the Fatherland.

There is perhaps no need greater than this greatest armies in the world and with comfacts in the case are actually startling. In

two together will make money so plenty that \$225. One would think that would leave all the newsboys of Topeka will think nothing of except paupers subject to taxation. On the ple. No less than 91.54 per cent of the people Only one objection to irrigating Kansas of Prussia, then, have to live on incomes of statesmanship by this canal occurs to us. It is less than \$225 for each family! That is a pict-

incomes is significant, but that more than 29,-000,000 out of 32,000,000 people should be living on incomes of less than 62 cents a day, such an income generally having to suffice for a whole sult of any struggle between Lelter and Armour family, is the blackest picture of German social economy that any enemy of the Fatherland could wish to draw.

A generation ago matters were not as bad as they are now. Or, if they were, the people had to force the seller to pay the difference between people know and feel how wretchedly poor the contract price and such market price as they are. Rightly or wrongly, they blame the might be fixed near the end of this month. Government for it. Some demand more aid from the Government, in tariff protection and in December, not because he had the wheat, but | bountles. Others clamor for free trade, which because he believed that he would be able to may not increase their incomes, but would, buy it at a lower price before the end of this they imagine, lessen their expenses. Others see in the vast expenditures for army and navy the source of all their woes. And others, weary of the problem, seek to escape it by expatriation. There is a desperate chance that foreign war, or at least colonial conquests, may for a time allay the rising discontent. But that will be an anodyne for the pain, not a remedy for the disease. The latter is something that is to be sought through other mediums than blood and iron.

> "The history of Tammany Hall in municipal administration," said Mr. T. C. T. Crain in a burst of eloquence at the Tammany General Committee meeting Monday night, "is a proud "one. We are going to measure up to it in the "administration about to be inaugurated." Great Cæsar's ghost! Is that what they are going to do? There have been hopes that they would try to "live it down," but if they are going to by Mr. Richardson, it was shown that only \$1,000,000 "measure up to it" it is time for honest citizens has so far been turned over to Mr. Butler. The reto move away.

The value of Iowa's agricultural products for the year just closing is stated in figures that had contracted to take. But such contracts make not merely the Munchausenisms of the Klondike but the actual returns of the Rand the wheat which has been attracted to Chicago | as well look meagre and beggar-like. Yet there dike who would scorn the thought of honest labor on the prairie.

#### PERSONAL.

The birthday of General Robert E. Lee will be observed in Atlanta, Ga., on January 20 by an elaborate celebration by the Ladies' Memorial Asso-ciation, the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Survivora' Association of Georgia. Lee's birthday is a legal holiday in that State.

In a tribute to the late Dr. Joseph Lewi "The Albany Evening Journal" says: "He was an able learned and skilful physician. His mild and beneve lent features were known probably to every person in the city who reached the age of observation. He had a large practice, and his services to the poor and needy were never solicited in vain. He was an ornament to his profession, a patriotic citizen and a good husband and father."

They gave Anthony Hope a reception in Indianapolls the other afternoon, and he was kept busy making replies to enthustastic women admirers One woman said: "I am very happy to meet you I've heard a great deal about you and your books, but I've never read any of them." "You have not lost anything, madame," said he. "I'm very happy to meet you," said a bright girl, "but I'm so sorry that you don't like women." "How do you know I do not like women." "Oh, because I saw it in the paper this morning." was not signed, was ft?" asked Mr. Hawkins. am very glad of the opportunity to meet you thi afternoon, Mr. Hawkins," said a married lady, "because I have an engagement and cannot go to I will not spoil any good impression you may have formed of the stories. "Oh, I wanted to have the impression strengthened," and after she walked away she said to her friend. "I wonder if that last speach of mine was complimentary." "You are not half as old-looking as I thought you would be," said another. "I thought that you had white hair, "I am sorry to disappoint you madance," said he "What stories are you going to read from to-night, Mr. Hope?" The author told the questioner. The Prisoner of Zenda," and "The Dolly Dialogues." I wish you were going to read something else, for those are the only stories I have read of yours, "said she. "How do you do, Mr. Hope? I'm glad to see you. The chambermath at the hotel this morning said we had a distinguished guest on our floor," was the salutation of another guest. Still another said. "Oh Mr. Hope. I have been trying to think up something for two weeks to say to you, and now I have forgotten what It was."

Professor George E. Hale, director of the Yerkes. I will not spoil any good impression you may

Professor George E. Hale, director of the Yerkes

Boston, Dec. 21 (Special).-George W. Chadwick, orincipal of the New-England Conservatory of Music, received a letter to-day offering him the directorship of the Worcester County Musical Asclation. He says that his inclination is to accept the proposition. In choosing Mr. Chadwick to ed Mr. Zerrahn the Board of Governors, according to their letter, bear in mind the work of the venerable conductor, who for thirty-one years has directed the association in an able way. The Board feels that Mr. Zerrahn has well earned a rest from his long-continued labors.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Atchison Globe" says: "The East has tired of her, and Colonel Mary Lease is coming back to Kansas to raise less corn.

"Honest?" he exclaimed. "Honest? Well, rather, the not only wouldn't steal from an individual, but a causally refused to steal from the Government one when he had the opportunity."—(Chicago

Thomas A. Edison, jr., a son of the famous electhis irregular income is supplied, and they are trician, thinks he has improved upon the latter's incandescent lamp in two respects. He says that he has devised a new vacuum pump which enables a workman to exhaust ten bulbs in less time than is now required for one, and also that he has a fresh process for getting a pure carbon filament.

Home Help.—Small Daughter—It's most school time, and I've mislald my geography.
Cultured Mother—Well, tell me what the lesson is about, and I'll write out the answer for you to learn.
Small Daughter—The lakes of Africa.
Cultured Mother—Um—er—if you've mislaid your geography, you careless child, you can just hunt till you find it.—(New-York Weekly.

The Municipal Council of Ptampes, France, has decided to employ a phonograph instead of a stenog-rapher. If this should be done at English public gatherings, "The London Globe" thinks something like this might result: "Mr. Chairman ahem ladies and gentlemen, we are met ahem on this ahem auspicious occasion speak up 'old yer 'ead up on this ahem auspicious occasion out with it to er to let 'em 'ave it go it ole brass lungs to er really in the facof such interruption I cannot go on go on don't apologize on this auspicious occasion to er," etc.

A Profitable Guest.-Stranger-I want a room as ow down as you can spare. Clerk—Give you No 976, top story. Besticandofor-Stranger-I want to be low down, so as to be handy to the barroom.
Clerk-Front! Show the gentleman to Parlor C.—(New-York Weekly.

Savarino Narlo, of Rock Stream, N. Y., would appear to be endowed with more than the average credulity of his innocent race, inasmuch as he seriously expected one Guiseppe Blanco, a compatriot. to deliver him a barrel of gold in consideration of \$135, which he duly paid over, and for the return of which he is now suing. After whistling a long time for the barrel, he changed the note and whistled in comparatively modest diminuendo for the return of the sum he had paid. But neither came in response to his sibilation. His business fault in the transac tion was in not stipulating that the payment for the barrel should be taken out of it when it came

Taken for Granted.—"Tell me, Rafferty," said Mr. Dolan, "is Clanty still a walkin' delegate?"
"No," was the reply.
"Are you sure?"
"Not iv me personal knowledge. But Ot take it fur granted he's roldin' in a back be this time."—(Washington Star.

The yellow fever in the South is practically though a few scattered cases are still reported. In comparison with previous visitations it has not been very severe. Of the total number of cases registered, 4,289, only 446 have proved fatal. epidemic of 1878 the number of deaths was 4,056, and in 1853 they reached a total of 8,000. Territorially the present one reached from Atlanta, Ga., on the east to Houston, Tex., on the west, and on the north to Cincinnati. New-Orleans was the

represent those voters according to party law, order," he said, "that it is entirely out of order only 37,000 have incomes of more than \$7,625 quarantines established were in many cases so feeling in favor of having the National Government

take charge of all quarantine arrangements. Sad Memories.—Hungry Higgins—Well, well! Here is a story bout a feller gittin \$500 fer a dog bite.

Weary Watkins—You don't say? Jist think of the forching we otto have at that rate!—(Indianapolis Journal.

CAN'T FIND RICHARDSON'S BONDS.

DELLARIFA AND PROBABLY GEORGE TO BE ARRESTED IF THEY WON'T TELL ABOUT THEM.

If Deliarifa Richardson, the daughter of the eccentric man who owned the "spite house" in Harlem and is said to have left \$30,000,000 at his death, does not willingly appear in court and submit to an examination as to the whereabouts of her father's estate, she will be compelled to appear, whether she This was settled yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, when Surrogate Fitzgerald issued an attachment directing the Sheriff to arrest Miss Richardson forthwith and bring her before him, and a deputy-sheriff took the attachment to serve it. The Surrogate also took under consideration the desirability of taking similar action with regard to George Richardson, the heiresa's brother, and he did compel Homer W. Nichols, late Mr. Richardson's agent, to appear in court and answer some pertinent questions as to the estate All this was the result of the inability of J. J. Butler, the temporary administrator of the estate, to find Mr. Richardson's property and the shrewd suspicion of the officials of the court that the Richardson children are concealing the stocks and bonds of which the large estate consists.

When Surrogate Fitzgerald appeared on the bench yesterday he had first to listen to three motions in the Richardson case. The first was that George Richardson should be made to appear and testify as to the whereabouts of a certain tin box which, it is declared, holds the bulk of the estate left by his Of the \$30,000,000 supposed to have been left mainder of the stocks and bonds, it was asserted, were contained in the tin box, and that George Richardson had in his possession.

The Surrogate did not decide at once whether or not George should be compelled to appear for ex-amination before Mr. Butler's lawyers, but will probably decide that question to-day.

The second motion asked for the appearance of Dellarifa Richard.on, to show cause why she should Deliarita Richardion, to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court in not ap-pearing for examination when she was cited to do so. Mr. Davies, counsel for the temporary admin-istrator, announced that the papers had been served on the woman, but that she was not pres-ent, and from all he could learn she had no inten-

at, and from all he could learn she had no inten-on of appearing in court.
"When the papers were handed to her she threw tem in the gutter. She is absolutely ignorant of il legal procedure, apparently, and her manner as been contemptuous to the extreme, and has accd us in a very unpleasant position. I ask, berefore, that an attachment be issued for her." The Surrogate issued the attachment, but it was surrogate issued the attachment, but it was de afterward that the attachment should not ecuted if Miss Richardson would obey the of the Surrogate to appear in court to-day, third motion asked for a summons of Mr. is, to be examined as to the whereabouts of lichardson's securities and in the chois, to be examined as to the whereabouts of Richardson's securities, and in the afternoon. Nichois appeared. He testified that Mr. Richison's account with his firm was closed after death and transferred to the temporary admistrator, to whom also the securities, including put \$2,800 in cash, were turned over. Incidental-Mr. Nichols mentioned that he once got into house of Miss Delarifa Richardson, at No. 110 st Housten-st., with a jimmy and a crowbar. The examination will be resumed to-day.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S DAUGHTER MUST WAIT SURROGATE PETTY, OF RIVERHEAD, DECIDES AGAINST HER IN HER SUIT TO SE-

CURE TWO LEGACIES.

Surrogate Nathan D. Petty, of Suffolk County, in Riverh ad yesterday handed down a decision enying the application of Mrs. Anna Corbin Borto pay two legacies to her. Mrs. Borrowe is the wife of Hallett Alsop Borrowe and daughter of The will left two legacies to her, one of \$7,500 and

house. It was to compel the executors to pay these legacies that Mrs. Borrowe brought the matter to the attention of the Surrogate. The executors told the Sarrogate that they could not pay the

the other of \$60,000, with which to purchase a

legacies, as the estate consisted mostly of bonds and stocks which, if sold at the present time, would not bring their full value.

None of the attorneys of the interested persons was present in court when the decision was handed down. Mrs. Borrowe will now have to wait with the other legatees until the estate is divided by the executors.

MRS. JOHNSON'S RELIGIOUS BEQUESTS. HER COACHMAN TESTIFIES THAT SHE WAS TER-RIBLY AFRAID OF THE PRIEST WHOSE CHURCH BENEFITS BY HER WILL

More testimony was taken yesterday in Surro-disinherited her twenty relatives and left large legacles to All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, of which the Rev. Father Power is the pastor. Mrs. Johnson's will was signed on her deathbed, and her relatives, who contest it, allege undue influence on the part of Father Power and Peter Condon, the lawyer who drew it.

The principal witness yesterday was John Munro. Mrs. Johnson's former coachman. He testified that Mrs. Johnson and her servants ate at the same table.

"Did Father Power ever call at the house to see Mrs. Johnson?" he was asked.

'Yes; sometimes two or three times in one day," was the reply.

"And was Mrs. Johnson glad to see him? "No. sir: she was not pleased. She complained of his calls. I have often heard Mrs. Johnson

order Mary Kelly not to open the door for him, but she opened the door anyhow."

Continuing, Munro said: "Mrs. Johnson was very much afraid of Father Power. When she saw him coming she would cry and would run down into the cellar and hide behind the icebox." "Why did she run away?" was asked.

"She said that Father Power was always coming to borrow money from her, and that Father Power and Condon were ruining her," replied Munro. "On one occasion Mrs. Johnson was crying hysterically. I asked her what was the matter. She replied: 'I am ruined. That man Power has ruined me. This was at the time of the transfer of her Riverside

"What did she ever say to you regarding her will?" was asked.

"Oh, she said that Condon and Father Power were hurrying her to execute a will," said Munro.

"They are in a hell of a hurry to have me die, she remarked. On another occasion she said, This is

"They are in a hell of a hurry to have me die," she remarked. On another occasion she said, This is not my will. It is Father Power's, "
Munro said that Mrs. Johnson complained to him that Father Powers had borrowed \$10,000 from her and never paid interest. He admitted under cross-examination, however, that she spoke of her relatives, whom she called "the gang," in the same way. The coachman also admitted that he had expected a legacy in the will, and had not got it.

At the close of his testimony the court adjourned. Father Power heard the witness's statements with a flushed and angry face.

The will of Samuel Holmes, of Montclair, N. J., | From The Troy Times. admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court in Newark yesterday. The bulk of the property goes to the widow and children. There are legacies of \$5,000 each to these organizations: Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of Boston, the American College and Education Soclety of Boston, the American Missionary Asso-clation of New-York and the American Home of land in Montchair to the trustees of the First Congregational Society of Montchair for the erection of a church, if no church is built, or if the society departs from the orthodox faith or disbands, the property goes to the American Congregational Union of New-York. Missionary Society. The will bequeaths two tracts

Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 21.-The will of Roswell H. Rochester, who at the time of his death, a couple of weeks ago, was treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was admitted to probate here to-day. The entire estate goes to the widow, Louisa A. Rochester. No inventory was filed.

R. H. ROCHESTER'S WILL FILED.

## CROCKER'S ESTATE WORTH \$7,032,129.

San Francisco, Dec. 21 .- E. Brown, E. F. Gerald and William C. Mahoney, appraisers of the estate of the late Charles F. Crocker, to-day filed a report, placing the value of the property at \$7,002,-129. Of this amount 26,008,154 is represented by personal property, principally stocks and bonds, and the balance, \$374,975, by real estate.

DEATH OF MRS. CHARLES R. MILLER. Washington, Dec. 21.-The death yesterday of Mrs. Charles R. Miller, of Canton, a cousin of the President, was a sad blow to the President and worst infected district, while Biloxi and Edwards, Miss., come next. Scranton, Miss.; Mobile and Memphis, also suffered severely. The individual

THE DRAMA.

ADA REHAN AT DALY'S THEATRE "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." In Daly's Theatre, last night, Miss Rehan re

appeared, and, to the obvious delight of an appre-

ciative audience, presented Katherine, in "The Taming of the Shrew." This embodiment is familiar to the public, and a particular description of it is not essential here, at this time. The reappearance of Miss Rehan should, however, be especially noted, in the interest of the community, because it once more places within the public reach a valuable source of intellectual refreshment and innocent pleasure. The influence of this actress is of the best order. Her charm of temperament and her brilliance of style arou; e the genial feelings and stimulate and gratify the mind. Her acting always conveys the impression of sterling worth, and the spectator never feels that observance of it is a waste of time. In the character of Katherine,-which she has made peculiarly her own, and in which she has no rival,-her power of impersonation and the uncommon beauty of her vocalism are conspicuously displayed, while in her portrayal of feminine moods and caprices and the gradual development of a fine character beneath the pressure of a harsh experience she passes through a wide range of varied emotion, showing pride, scorn, sarcasm, anger, bewilderment, submission, playful humor and womanlike tenderness. Miss Rehan acted with inspiriting energy and sustained a difficult character with adequate force. Mr. George Clarke repeated his dashing embodiment of Petruchio, and an even representation of the piece, in all particulars gave much pleasure. "The Shrew will be repeated this afternoon and on Thursday night, and twice on Christmas.

"ROYAL BOX" AT FIFTH AVENUE.

MR. COGHLAN'S RETURN. Mr. Charles Coghlan, warmly welcomed by a large

and enthusiastic audience, appeared last night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, as the foremost figure in a free adaptation that he has made of Alexander Dumas's old play upon a fanciful story of Edmund Kean, and he gained a brilliant success. The piece in its new form is called "The Royal Box," and it implicates eighteen persons and is comprised in six acts. The best points of the original are preserved, but a rearrangement of incidents and a new text have been provided, and the general effect is one of pleasing fluency, suspense, and sharp climax, while the tone is that of commingled realism and romance. Mr. Coghlan plays Clarence, the actor, and as such he presents the charence, the actor, and a married woman who has taken a fancy to him, and also the counsellor of stagestruck innocence and the protector of perse-In the first act the lover resorts to an elaborate

and seemingly needless subterfuge in order to declare his passion and make an appointment with its object. In the second he utters much glib nonsense, of a mildly sarcastic sort, as to the hardships and sorrows of the dramatic profession. In the third he saves a frightened girl from the intches of a titled scamp, and delivers an impasgioned speech,—some part of which is belated rant against the English House of Lords—upon the inequality of the actor and the nobleman. In the fourth and fifth, which are specially neat in construction and finely dramatic, he depicts the man of genius inflamed with amatory passion and torn with jealousy, at first pleading with his royal rival and afterward openly insulting and defying him. And at last he adroitly saves a woman's reputation, at the sacrifice of his heart. In every situation Mr. Coghlan bore himself with

splendid sincerity and acted with now a noble disnity and now a passionate vigor that created the illusion of absolute truth. The public response was emphatic, and after the third curtain, and again at the close of the scene of the royal box. Mr. Coghlan was five or six times recalled, in a tumult of cheers. There is exaggeration in the rowe ir compel the executors of her father's estate story of the place, and there is some fustian in its sentiment and its language; but there was remarkable power in the acting, and behind it there was mind and deep feeling-or, at all events the moving simulation of them. Excellent perform ances likewise were given by Mr. Charles Plunkett Mr. Claude Brooke, and Mr. Walter Craven. The public is indebted to Mr. Coghlan for a dramatic sensation. The old pieces have life in them still. and the new age has not yet cleared the field.

CAST OF "THE ROYAL BOX."

i	Clarence, an actor
	Count Felsen Albert Bruning Lord Bassett Walter Craven
ı	Tipps Charles Stanley
l	Winch. Stage manager
i	Marmadike { Edwin Ron
l	Benvole
ı	Davis Charles Plunkett Wigets Taylor Granville
ı	Rickards
ł	Counters Helen, wife of Count Felsen Elizabeth Garth
	Cella Pryse
	JulietGertrude Coghlan

## NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The condition of James K. Hackett, the leading man of the Lyceum Theatre, was said to be a little improved last night. He is not thought to be yet quite out of danger, however.

A plan is on foot for Chauncey Olcott to make a tour of England, Scotland and Ireland next autumn, appearing in the principal cities in his Irish plays.

It is announced that Miss Fanny Rice is to have a theatre of her own in New-York in the autumn The statement is made here because any one who cares to say that he or she is going to build or to have or to hold a theatre in New-York is entitled to enrolment with the others who were or are to have theatres in New-York.

Mile. Anna Held, who will end her present er gagement at Koster & Bial's on Saturday night, will on January 3 begin a tour at the head of a vaudeville company now forming. On one evening of next week she will appear in a vaudeville enter-tainment which Richard Croker is to give at the Lakewood Hotel.

J. LORILLARD MARRIED IN LONDON. London, Dec. 21 .- J. Lorillard, brother of Pierre Lorillard, was quietly married in London to-day to Mrs. Huyshe. They will spend their honeymoon in

GAGE'S CURRENCY PLAN.

ONE AT A TIME.

From The Philadelphia Press.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The country is confronted by two issues over its currency. One is its stability and the other its character. Shall the currency be always, at all times and inder all circumstances maintained equal to gold? This is one issue. Shall the form of the currency be on the legal-tender or the bank-note model? This is another and different issue. Secretary Gage's plan, with the best intention and most sincere purpose, raises both issues. Only one can be settled at a time, and only one should be raised at a time. A SIMPLER MEASURE BETTER.

It would seem more advisable, if any currency legislation is seriously attempted by Congress, to confine it to some such simple measure as that suggestee by President McKinley in his annual message—the reissue of greenoacks only for gold.

LEADING THE WAY TO REFORM.

From The Chicago Times-Herald. The bill for banking and currency reform pre-pared by Secretary Gage is apily and clearly ex-pressed, ir conservative, does not attempt to much breaks the endless chain, and leads the ways to eventual reform. Some concrete plan of reform must be presented as a beginning upon which opinions may crystallize, and this measure will admirably serve the purpose.

THE ALTERNATIVE From The Indianapolis News. The plan of Secretary Gage for currency reform has been so thoroughly discussed that there is little to say about it at this time. It has much to commend it. The question seems likely to resolve itself into a choice between it and the plan to be submitted by the Monetary Commission.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF REFORM.

From The Springfield Union. From The Springheid Union.

Unless thate 's a greater tendency on the part of the members and Senators who believe in currency reform to unite upon the President's recommendation or upon some other plan, there is no likelihood of any currency legislation at the present Congressional session. The trouble is that no two members have the same ideas upon the subject, and there is a belief that any attempt at action would lead to demoralization, rather than success.

WOULD CONTRACTION BE OBVIATED?

In regard to contrasting the circulation, it is by no means certain that this would be avoided by the modifications of the National banking law which the Secretary suggests. Doubtless these proposed changes would operate to increase the issues of banknotes, but whether to the extent of the proposed withdrawal of greenbacks, to be re-issued only in exchange for gold, cannot be coafidently predicted. From The Omaha Bee.